

# Western Carolinian.

It is a great misfortune, that laws, which however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse.

Dr. Channing.

(NOTICE.)

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. MONDAY JULY 9, 1832.

[VOL. XIII. NO. 40.]

## NOTICE.

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published once a week at Two Dollars per annum, in advance. If paid for by the year, it will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the Editor's discretion. No subscription will be received for a less time than one year.

A failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, one month before the expiration of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

Any person procuring six solvent subscribers to the Carolinian, shall have a month's paper gratis.

Advertisements at the usual rates. All letters addressed to the Editor, and not post paid, or they will not be answered.

Advertisements at the usual rates. All letters addressed to the Editor, and not post paid, or they will not be answered.

## STATE CONVENTION.

We give below the proceedings of the Convention which assembled in this city on Sunday last. It is a very interesting and important document, and we think it will be read with interest by all our readers. The Convention was called to order by Mr. James G. McKoon, of Salisbury, who was elected President. The first business was the reading of the Declaration of Independence, which was done with great solemnity. The Convention then proceeded to the election of delegates to the National Convention, and after a long and interesting discussion, the following were elected: James G. McKoon, of Salisbury; William A. Blount, of Salisbury; and Charles H. Wadsworth, of Salisbury. The Convention then adjourned until the next day.

The Convention then proceeded to the election of delegates to the National Convention, and after a long and interesting discussion, the following were elected: James G. McKoon, of Salisbury; William A. Blount, of Salisbury; and Charles H. Wadsworth, of Salisbury. The Convention then adjourned until the next day.

The Convention then proceeded to the election of delegates to the National Convention, and after a long and interesting discussion, the following were elected: James G. McKoon, of Salisbury; William A. Blount, of Salisbury; and Charles H. Wadsworth, of Salisbury. The Convention then adjourned until the next day.

The Convention then proceeded to the election of delegates to the National Convention, and after a long and interesting discussion, the following were elected: James G. McKoon, of Salisbury; William A. Blount, of Salisbury; and Charles H. Wadsworth, of Salisbury. The Convention then adjourned until the next day.

The Convention then proceeded to the election of delegates to the National Convention, and after a long and interesting discussion, the following were elected: James G. McKoon, of Salisbury; William A. Blount, of Salisbury; and Charles H. Wadsworth, of Salisbury. The Convention then adjourned until the next day.

State, stating that the people had not had time to meet and appoint delegates, but that Barbour was their choice and they would support him. We have, also, in addition received information from various quarters, of the same import. The prospects of Judge Barbour are brightening every day, and we cherish the most sanguine hopes of success. We, therefore, take the liberty of saying to his friends in North-Carolina and all over the Union, be active, be vigilant and let your voices be heard.

It will be observed that the Convention did not assume the responsibility of nominating candidates for Electors in any district except those which were either partially or wholly represented; and that they have recommended to the counties in the several unrepresented districts to hold public meetings as early as practicable, and make a selection of suitable persons for Electors, and announce their names to the Central Jackson and Barbour Committee in this city, by whom the Ticket will be published as soon as completed. It is important that this duty be attended to without delay, and we have no doubt the people will be prompt in the execution of it.

## STATE CONVENTION.

A Convention of delegates assembled for the purpose of making a nomination for President and Vice President of the United States, began and held, pursuant to previous notice, at the City of Raleigh, on the 15th day of June, 1832. The meeting was called to order by Edward B. Dudley, of New Hanover, and the Convention organized by the appointment of the following officers:

James Iredell, of Raleigh, President.  
William A. Blount, of Salisbury, Secretary.  
Edward B. Dudley, of N. Han., V. Pres.  
William A. Blount, of Salisbury, Secy.  
Kenneth Raynor, of Hertford, Secy.  
Warren Winslow, of Cumberland, Secy.

On motion of Willis A. Blount, the names of the counties represented were called over, when the following Delegates appeared and took their seats:

Bertie—James G. McKoon.  
Beaufort—William A. Blount.  
Chowan—James Iredell.  
Cumberland—Alexander M. Neil, Ed.  
Ward 4. Hale, Warren Winslow.  
Edgecomb—Joseph R. Lloyd.  
Granville—Robert B. Gilliam, Spencer O'Brien, L. G. Watson, Lansford A. Paschal.

Hallifax—Willis A. Blount, Elisha H. Euse, Mason L. Wiggins.  
Hertford—Kenneth Raynor.  
Hyde—Benjamin Sanderson.  
Lenoir—Isaac Crook.  
Martin—Joseph J. Williams.  
New Hanover—Edward B. Dudley.  
Northampton—Roderick B. Gary, Herold Faison.  
Orange—Hugh Waddell, Walker Anderson.  
Pasquotank—John B. Muse.  
Perquimans—Jesse Wilson.  
Warren—John H. Green, Richard Davidson, Solomon G. Ward, Nathaniel T. Green.

Wake—Theophilus Hunter, James Iredell, Charles Manly, Johnson Busbee, William R. Lawrence.  
M. Blount presented to the Convention the following communication from John C. Gorham, a Delegate from the county of Pitt; which was read, and ordered to be entered on the journal:

Greenville, 15th June, 1832.  
President of the Convention:  
DEAR SIR,—I regret that the extreme ill health of my family has prevented my attending your meeting, and request (if it is consistent with the rules by which you may be regulated) that my vote be recorded for Phillip Pendleton Barbour, of Virginia, as Vice President of the United States; a man whose politics, talents and integrity seem particularly to prepare him for the duties of so responsible a situation. In short, the hopes of the South rest upon him, and the finger of Providence points to him as the individual destined to save our distracted country from anarchy and ruin.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.  
JOHN C. GORHAM.  
On motion of Walker Anderson, of Orange, it was

Resolved, That a committee of five persons be appointed to draft and report resolutions, expressive of the sense of this Convention upon the nomination of individuals to the office of President and Vice President of the United States.

And on motion of Joseph R. Lloyd, of Edgecomb, it was ordered that the President form an additional member of that committee. Whereupon the following persons were appointed:

Walker Anderson, of Orange.  
Richard Davidson, of Warren.  
William A. Blount, of Beaufort.  
Edward B. Dudley, of N. Hanover.  
Isaac Crook, of Lenoir.  
M. President Iredell.

On motion of Mr. Lloyd, the committee appointed to draft resolutions were ordered to prepare and report to the Convention an address to the citizens of North Carolina; and, upon motion, the following gentlemen were added to that committee:

Joseph R. Lloyd, of Edgecomb.  
Spencer O'Brien, of Granville.  
Willis A. Blount, of Salisbury.  
Edward J. Hale, of Cumberland.  
Whereupon the Convention adjourned to to-morrow, 9 o'clock.

Tuesday, June 19, 1832.  
The Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

The following additional Delegates appeared and took their seats:

Lewis Thompson, of Bertie.  
Joseph S. Jones, of Warrenton.  
William D. Amis, of Northampton.  
Mr. Anderson from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Believing that the great political crisis at which we have arrived, renders it expedient that the citizens of North Carolina should proclaim to the world the principles upon which they feel themselves called to act, and, confiding in the universal expression of their sentiments which has been made in every section of the State, your committee recommended to the adoption of this Convention the following resolutions:

Resolved, That grateful for the eminent services General Andrew Jackson has rendered to his country; believing that his political principles coincide more nearly with the principles of this State than those of any other candidate, we could select, and continuing to repose that confidence in his integrity, purity of purpose and patriotic sentiments which we have heretofore manifested, we recommit him to the people of this State to be supported at the next election for the office of President.

Resolved, That this Convention regards the present Tariff as destructive of the interests of their constituents, subversive of the principles of the Constitution, and odious for the inequality of the burdens which it imposes on the planting States of our country.

Resolved, That we consider this fundamental question as the prominent test to guide us in the selection of a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

That we are persuaded, from sufficient evidence, that Mr. Sergeant, Mr. Wilkins and Mr. Van Buren, who have been nominated by their respective friends for the office of Vice President, all decidedly in favor of continuing the odious system of taxation, under which we are suffering; and that the Southern States cannot expect from them any thing but uniform and energetic attempts to fix it upon us forever as the settled policy of the country.

Resolved, That we regard all constitutional efforts, to avert so ruinous an issue, as a sacred duty we owe to ourselves, to our country, and to our posterity.

Resolved, That, in conformity with these sentiments, and confiding in the uniform and efficient support which the principles we advocate have received from PHILIP PENDLETON BARBOUR, of Virginia, and in the general integrity and ability of his personal and political character, we nominate and recommend him to the support of the freemen of North Carolina for the next Vice President.

And the question being taken on these resolutions separately, the same were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Alston, one of the Vice Presidents, having taken the chair, Mr. Iredell, from the same committee, reported on a letter to the citizens of North Carolina, which being read, the same was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Blount, Resolved, That the following persons compose a Central Corresponding Committee: William Polk, Theophilus Hunter, James Iredell, Charles Manly, George W. Haywood, Alexander J. Lawrence, Johnstone Hulse, Allen Rogers, Jr., Thomas J. Leroy, William R. Hinton, Dugrell Rogers, William R. Pool, Robert Cannon, John Bell.

The President presented to the Convention the following communication from Messrs. A. Mitchell, William P. Waugh and S. P. Patterson, of Wilkes; which was read and ordered to be entered on the journals:

Wilkesboro', Wilkes county, 13th June, 1832.  
To the President and members of the State Convention which is to assemble in Raleigh on 18th Instant:

Inasmuch as no demonstration of public sentiment in this part of the State on the subject of the Convention to be held at Raleigh for the selection of a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the U. S. has been made in regular meetings of the people; we have assumed that an expression of our individual opinions in reference to the object of your meeting might not be unacceptable. We believe that the people here have the utmost confidence in the integrity, ability and experience of Philip P. Barbour, and that his purity of character and noble zeal in support of the favorite political doctrines of the South have attracted their warmest admiration. His nomination for the Vice Presidency would meet with the hearty concurrence of the friends of the Administration, and his is the only name we think that can bind the party firmly together. It is strongly impressed upon our fellow citizens that the adoption of a candidate who is opposed

to the Tariff would be a palpable retraction of the just representations of the Southern opposition to that measure, and calculated to thwart the influence of their united exertions to remove that incubus upon our industry and prosperity.

The silence of the people in the Western counties on this subject has not been occasioned by their approbation of the design of the Baltimore Convention, and is no evidence of their acquiescence in the proceedings of that body. It is believed by us that nothing but the want of an alternative will prevent among us a general and decided opposition to the election of Mr. Van Buren to the Vice Presidency.

The friends of the present Administration here are not insensible to the contest that ambitious partisans are waging against the character, the interests, the policy and favorite principles of the South. When the option is between one who has contributed to accumulate oppressions and rivet as odious measures upon the South, who is reputed to wield the influence of official patronage with the exclusive view of personal aggrandizement, whose sectional feelings are hostile to the just claims of our suffering fellow citizens; and one whose political life is eminently characterized by consistency, frankness and devotion to those principles for which we contend, and upon the success of which the prosperity of this State, and the perpetuity of the Union is believed to depend, we cannot for a moment hesitate.

In taking the liberty of addressing you, we have been prompted by no other motive than a desire to promote the great cause in which the whole Southern Country is now engaged. That it may ultimately triumph, is our most earnest desire, and that it will so triumph, if properly conducted, we have but little reason to doubt.

In the hope that your deliberations may be harmonious, and productive of much good to the country.

We remain, with considerations of the highest respect, your most obedient servants.

A. MITCHELL,  
W. P. WAUGH,  
S. P. PATTERSON.

On motion of Mr. McNeill, Resolved, That the Electoral Districts be called over by the Secretary, and that the Delegates from each district which is represented in Convention name the individual agreed upon for Elector for their district.

Whereupon the following persons were named and approved:

7th district Archibald M. Brydie, of Moore.  
9 " William E. Hinton, of Wake.  
10 " Willis A. Blount, of Halifax.  
11 " George D. Outlaw, of Bertie.  
12 " Charles P. Johnson, of Chowan.  
13 " James W. Clark, of Edgecomb.  
14 " Isaac Crook, of Lenoir.  
15 " John Owen, of Bladen.

Mr. Lloyd introduced the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, owing to the shortness of the notice for the meeting of this Convention, many of the counties are not represented:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Electoral Districts not represented to have meetings for the purpose of nominating Electors pledged to the support of Andrew Jackson as President, and Phillip P. Barbour as Vice President; and that the Central Corresponding Committee be requested to correspond with such counties, and to give such aid as may be deemed necessary in completing the Electoral Ticket.

Resolved further, That said committee be requested to publish in all the papers of this city the ticket of Electors, as soon as the same may be completed; and said committee have power to fill vacancies on said ticket that may occur by death or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Croom, Resolved, That the Central Committee be instructed to correspond with the several gentlemen recommended to this Convention, and such as may be hereafter reported to them, as Electors, to ascertain if they will pledge themselves to vote for Andrew Jackson for President, and Phillip P. Barbour as Vice President; and if any one or more of them refuse to do so, that said committee have authority to substitute the name or names of such other person or persons as they may deem proper.

The Convention then adjourned to 4 o'clock.

Tuesday afternoon, June 19, 1832.  
The Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Croom, Resolved, That the Central Committee have 5,000 copies of the proceedings and address of this Convention published and distributed among the counties of this State.

On motion of Mr. Blount, Resolved, That it be recommended to the different counties of this State to hold meetings and appoint Committees of Vigilance and Correspondence, and to report the same to the Central Committee.

The President presented to the Convention the proceedings and address of the Convention held at Charlottesville, in Virginia, for the purpose of nominating a

candidate for the Vice Presidency, which was read, and, upon motion of Mr. Lloyd, Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be returned to the President and members of the Virginia Charlottesville Convention for their politeness in forwarding a copy of their proceedings; and that a copy of the proceedings of this Convention be forwarded in return to the President and Vice President thereof.

Resolved further, That the proceedings of this Convention be forwarded to General Andrew Jackson, and to Phillip P. Barbour, of Virginia.

On motion of Mr. Hale, Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to his Excellency Governor Stokes for the use of the Hall of the Government House during the sitting of the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Oudry, Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the President of the Convention for the use of the Hall of the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Oudry, Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the President of the Convention for the use of the Hall of the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Oudry, Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the President of the Convention for the use of the Hall of the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Oudry, Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the President of the Convention for the use of the Hall of the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Oudry, Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the President of the Convention for the use of the Hall of the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Oudry, Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the President of the Convention for the use of the Hall of the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Oudry, Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the President of the Convention for the use of the Hall of the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Oudry, Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the President of the Convention for the use of the Hall of the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Oudry, Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the President of the Convention for the use of the Hall of the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Oudry, Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the President of the Convention for the use of the Hall of the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Oudry, Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the President of the Convention for the use of the Hall of the Convention.



with to call meetings for the purpose of appointing committees of vigilance and correspondence, and that they report the same to the central committee appointed by the convention.

On motion of Mr. Irving, of Amherst, it was Resolved, That the Secretary of this convention be instructed to forward to the convention to be held in Raleigh, North Carolina, on the 18th instant, a copy of the address and proceedings of this body.

On motion of Mr. Banks, it was Resolved, That in consideration of the difficulty of convening the members of the central committee, on any sudden emergency, any five of them shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

On motion of Mr. Fenwick, Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be due to the President, Messrs. Fenwick, and Secretary, for their ability, impartiality, and dignity, with which they have discharged their respective duties.

On motion of Mr. White, Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be due to the Rev. Mr. White, for the use of the hall, and the services rendered by them, and also to the citizens of the city, for their hospitality, and for the many courtesies which they have rendered to the members of this convention.

On motion of Mr. Banks, Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be printed, and the members be authorized to send their names to the printer, and to the printer, in order that they may be registered by the Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Fenwick, the Convention then adjourned, sine die.

—O.O.O.—

THE NEW YORK PATENT LAWYER.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM CANA.

At a meeting of the Board of Health, held on the 11th inst.

We have just received from the Board of Health, a report of the progress of the cholera, which arrived in Montreal on the 11th inst.

The Board of Health, in their report, state that the cholera has been spreading rapidly, and that the number of cases is increasing.

The Board of Health, in their report, state that the cholera has been spreading rapidly, and that the number of cases is increasing.

The Board of Health, in their report, state that the cholera has been spreading rapidly, and that the number of cases is increasing.

The Board of Health, in their report, state that the cholera has been spreading rapidly, and that the number of cases is increasing.

The Board of Health, in their report, state that the cholera has been spreading rapidly, and that the number of cases is increasing.

The Board of Health, in their report, state that the cholera has been spreading rapidly, and that the number of cases is increasing.

The Board of Health, in their report, state that the cholera has been spreading rapidly, and that the number of cases is increasing.

The Board of Health, in their report, state that the cholera has been spreading rapidly, and that the number of cases is increasing.

The Board of Health, in their report, state that the cholera has been spreading rapidly, and that the number of cases is increasing.

The Board of Health, in their report, state that the cholera has been spreading rapidly, and that the number of cases is increasing.

The Board of Health, in their report, state that the cholera has been spreading rapidly, and that the number of cases is increasing.

The Board of Health, in their report, state that the cholera has been spreading rapidly, and that the number of cases is increasing.

The Board of Health, in their report, state that the cholera has been spreading rapidly, and that the number of cases is increasing.

The Board of Health, in their report, state that the cholera has been spreading rapidly, and that the number of cases is increasing.

The Board of Health, in their report, state that the cholera has been spreading rapidly, and that the number of cases is increasing.

deadly pestilence. The cholera, which was supposed to have been introduced by ten thousand inhabitants, in the space of two months. Few died within the walls of the city, where mostly resided the wealthier class of citizens.

The principal cause of this disease in the Congress, was unquestionably attributable to an intemperance or insalubrity of the atmosphere; a full explanation of which cannot be given. Of some of its characteristics, I can speak with confidence. The air about Manila, was evidently much vitiated by noxious exhalations from the surface of the earth. It was also affected by a very great and sudden reduction of temperature at night, accompanied with thick heavy fogs, remarkable for their humidity. These perceptible changes of the atmosphere, must have aided materially in giving effect to other causes, mysterious and inscrutable. It appears, however, that this dangerous constitution of the atmosphere is not fully equal to an extermination of the disease, until the human system has been prepared for the change, by the operation of various predisposing causes. In this case must be ranked whatever tends to depress the mind, enervate the body, or impair the functions of its organs. Such of these causes as are believed to have contributed to this predisposition of board, the frigate Congress, shall be here enumerated, viz: a dread of the disease, frequent exposure at night, to a malignant atmosphere, sometimes sleeping thus exposed when ill, or negligently clad, and after much exertion and fatigue during the day. It is of the utmost importance, under such circumstances, that the body should be well protected by blankets, or other warm clothing. A loss of sleep, and an impaired state of the functions of the system generally, with a tendency to hepatic derangement, and anorexia.

This state of the system may have been produced partly by the long continued influence of a tropical climate, and partly by the effects of a less generous diet than seems to have been requisite. Our ship's provisions, when we left Manila, consisting, probably, to circumstances which could not have been foreseen, were of rather inferior quality, and we had previously met with difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply of fresh food.

The superior quality of the provisions with which our ship was generally furnished, is undoubtedly the very best prophylactic against cholera and all low malignant fevers. Permit me also to remark, in this place, that the daily allowance of ardent spirits, given as it generally is, at two draughts, and upon an empty stomach, before meals, produces, for the moment, high gastric excitement, which is necessarily followed by corresponding debility. If those who are unwilling to relinquish their ration of ardent spirits were permitted to drink it, not previous to but during or immediately after their meals, it would, no doubt, contribute more to the purpose of an agreeable and healthy stimulus, and the increased excitement, instead of being transferred to the brain would be expended in the digestion.

The unhealthy state of the atmosphere previously mentioned, I cannot believe will ever extend upon the ocean, where there is neither unhealthy exhalation nor dew, or any change of temperature at night. I am induced also to believe, that the cholera appears commonly within three or four days, very rarely after six or eight days from the time of exposure to its atmosphere. We took no precaution to separate the sick from the healthy, and we were aware of no circumstance, which could induce a belief that the disease was ever communicated from one person to another, either on board the ship, or on shore at Manila, where the poor and destitute were falling by thousands.

The attack of the cholera was seldom much preceded by premonitory symptoms. It was frequently announced by an immediate prostration of all the powers of life. The patient, unable to stand and describe his feelings, would lay down upon deck, and cry out with pain. In a few cases it was preceded by a pain in the stomach and head, in some by a numbness and sense of formication in the extremities, followed by spasms, full vomiting and dejections of a copious watery secretion, first at long intervals, but soon recurring every ten or twelve minutes, with a burning pain in the stomach, great thirst, unceasing agonizing cramps—a death-like countenance—a hollow voice—cold clammy sweats—cold extremities—suppression of urine—dark livid skin—loss of pulse, and the mind in despair.

In most cases, after these symptoms had continued commonly from three to six hours; the spasms and vomiting abated, and the patient was left from pain, but extremely exhausted, like one in the last stage of a typhus fever, and generally survived but a few hours. During illness the mind became depressed; and during the last stage of the disease, the patient, although free from pain, seldom expressed a wish to survive. In some of the worst cases, there was neither vomiting nor purging, but the system was bound until death, by indissoluble spasms.

From the moment of attack, there was never sufficient reaction to indicate depletion, or any antiphlogistic treatment. Venesection was practised in one case, deemed the most favorable, but threatened the immediate extinction of life. In most of the severe cases, we proved the total inefficiency of all human aid. We employed stimulants, and anodynes of almost every description, and in every variety of dose—bitters, alkaline warm baths, steam baths, embrocations, frictions, and every revulsive agent. Of these the most efficacious remedy was anodynes, given in full doses, and repeated after every paroxysm, or until the system became tranquilized; if this was soon effected, there were hopes of recovery; if not, nothing availed. The drink was least water, sipped by the spoonful—large draughts renewed the vomiting; a full dose of calomel and opium, it could have been given on twenty four hours previous to the accession of the disease, might have continued the biliary and other secretions, and possibly have prevented the attack, but was of no effect after. Those of the sick who were under the influence of mercury escaped the disease. In post mortem examinations, we found in the upper intestines, a thin serous fluid, and a light cream-colored coagulum. There was no appearance of bile in the duodenum, which seemed much inflamed. The probe passed easily through the biliary ducts. The gall bladder was filled with a fluid resembling molasses—the liver and large vessels were surcharged with blood, thin and nearly black, but not coagulated. The stomach exhibited slight symptoms of inflammation.

The disease evidently was more unmanageable in Asia, than it has yet been in Europe, where the symptoms being milder, reaction ensues, and an inflammatory diathesis is presented. The treatment must necessarily be adapted to the grade of the disease, to the stage of its advancement, and to the circumstances of the case. This is always best done at the bedside of the patient.

I have here endeavored to present, on the specific points of inquiry, the best information I am possessed of; if it can be made to serve, in any degree, to promote the benevolent object proposed, it will be highly gratifying to me.

Sir, with great respect,  
Your obedient servant,  
D. S. EDWARDS, M. D.  
Surgeon U. States' Navy.

To the Hon. LEVI WOODBURY,  
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

CHLORIDE OF SODA.

This valuable disinfecting agent will be found of use in the present season of danger, and especially if we should be invaded by the disease which threatens us. We have before us a certificate signed by several respectable gentlemen, stating that specimens of the article manufactured by J. Boston, Wall street, were found on experiment to be almost three times as strong as that from France, said to be of the manufacture of M. Labarraque. The manner of using it, (i. e. the concentrated solution,) is described as follows:

To prevent infection from Cholera Morbus, Small Pox, Yellow Fever, Typhus Fever, &c. sprinkle the liquid diluted around the bed and on the floor, place some in shallow pans in the sick room, and renew frequently; soak the linen of the patient in it, and rinse out, before sending to wash. Dilution: 1 portion by measure, of the chloride, to 60 parts water.

To purify apartments of the sick, hospital wards, prisons, poor houses, ships, glue and starch manufacturers, crowded rooms, &c. &c. Sprinkle the floor with the diluted liquid; expose the same in shallow open vessels; moisten cloths with it, and hang them up in the room, changing them twice a day, or oftener, according to the offensiveness of the place. Dilution: 1 part chloride, to 60 parts water.

To purify air between decks. Sprinkle the decks during the day, and during the night suspend small shallow buckets full of the solution, diluted half and half.

To remove the corrupt smell of filth, water, and to destroy it in sugar bins.—Throw one or two buckets full down the pump well until the smell is overcome.—Dilution: 1 part chloride to 60 parts water.

To disinfect clothes, linen, &c. especially of persons sick with contagious diseases; it is only necessary to dip the articles into the liquid, and they may be withdrawn completely disinfected; or stand a shallow vessel, with the solution, in the press that contains the clothes. If the same be malignant, let them lie in the liquid 1 couple of hours before rinsing. Dilution: 1 part chloride to 60 parts water.

To disinfect sewers, cess-pools, privies, &c. Throw down a quantity of clean water, and then a full pail of the liquid; if not sufficient, repeat after 10 or 15 minutes. In emptying very foul sewers, each laborer should have a pail full beside him, and pour and then moisten a sponge with the liquid, and wash round the mouth and nostrils. Dilution: Half part chloride to one part water.

To disinfect dead bodies for the use of furors, coroners, and undertakers. Wash the corpse occasionally with the liquid; wrap it in a sheet well wetted with the solution, and sprinkle around often. Dilution: 1 part chloride to 60 parts water.

To purify stables contaminated with infectious diseases. Wash the walls, racks, mangers, &c. with the solution; sprinkle the floor, and rinse, after the lapse of an hour with clean water. Dilution: 1 part chloride to 60 parts water.

To fumigate completely a building or spacious apartment. Take 1 part chloride and 2 parts water, and 1 part sulphuric acid and 10 parts water; remove every living thing not to be destroyed; close all apertures, and pour the two mixtures together.

Cure of Cholera.—The London Times of May 4th contains a letter, of which the following is a copy, recommending a mode of treatment, which the writer states to have been hitherto almost unfailing in the cure of cholera.

It is needless to enter upon the theory of this practice, which, on some dates, has been suggested by Dr. Stevens, but suffice it to say, that experience has assured me of its efficacy and value. After premising that upwards of one hundred cases more or less malignant, have occurred, within the loss only of seven, (the first four prior to the adoption of the treatment,) I shall at once describe it.

The usual care must be taken to promote warmth by friction, hot dry flannels, hot water bottles to the feet, and mustard poultices to the chest and other parts of the body affected by cramp, but the main reliance is upon the following powder, to be administered every hour in half a tumbler of cold water, namely carbonate of soda; half a dram; common salts 20 grains; oxy-muriate of potash 7 grains. Should irritable the stomach may be, the common bicarbonate of soda, or effervescent soda draught, will, in most cases, quiet it; but, when it will retain nothing in quantity, a tea-spoonful of the carbonate of soda should be dissolved in half a tumbler of water, and given in such quantities as the patient can retain, from a tea-spoonful and upwards, until the stomach is sufficiently settled to receive the powder. In case of the cholera, however, the most unceasing watchfulness and attention to the patients are required. The success of this treatment, which in many instances was perfectly surprising, induces me to hope that it may be extensively adopted; and, I am sure, you will confer great benefit on the community at large by its publication.—I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, HENRY WAKEFIELD, 1 Lansdowne Place, Brunswick Square, May 2d.

P. S.—We have, happily, no urgent cases remaining. The extreme thirst of the patients, whilst suffering under the malignant form of the disease, was relieved, and great benefit experienced, by soda water and seltzer water as common drink, in quantities not exceeding a wineglass full at a time.

INDIAN REMEDY FOR CHOLERA.

The Bengal Hurk ru, of the 10th of November, gives the following recipe for Asiatic Cholera:

Muscabad, Oct. 29.—The Cholera has been prevalent at Ameer for some weeks past and of 233 persons affected, 174 took the medicine; and of this number, 165 recovered; 62 who did not take the medicine died, besides 6 who did, making a total of 69 deaths. The mixture is as follows:

8 ounces Sal Ammonia (Nousadur); 8 do. unslacked Lime; 1 quart boiling water.

The two first articles to be finely powdered and put into a large bottle, (to allow of effervescence,) and the water added as hot as can be given with safety to the bottle. The mixture to be frequently shaken, and in the course of three days, or sooner, it will be fit for use. The liquid to be decanted from the sediment, and well secured from external air.

Manner of using it.—Three drachms weight (or measure) diluted with three times the quantity of water, is a dose for a grown up person; a few drops of essence of peppermint makes it more palatable. When the first dose is ejected, a second has stopped the disease. To allay the thirst which succeeds on the stoppage of the vomiting, water in which mint has been steeped, is the most effectual and pleasant. To children of four and five years of age, one half to two drachms, with nine of water.

The civil assistant surgeon Mootley, at Ameer, deserves, I believe, the whole credit of the above discovery.

REPORT

Of Edinburgh Board of Health on the mode of preventing and treating the Cholera, Nov. 18, 1831.

The Edinburgh Board of Health having maturely considered what steps should be taken for checking the Epidemic Cholera, if it should appear in this city, are of opinion that the proper time is now arrived for making public the following directions for the guidance of the inhabitants.

I. The Board are satisfied that the disease may arise spontaneously from hidden causes; and that it may also become contagious in circumstances not yet ascertained. But they are fully warranted in declaring, that, when it does become contagious, the risk of its spreading in this manner is very much diminished if due attention be paid to cleanliness and sobriety. And they therefore treat the inhabitants of Edinburgh, in the event of the disease appearing here, not to be misled by exaggerated notions of its contagious nature, the inevitable tendency of which would be to leave the sick helpless, and without the attendance of friends and others, which is more pressing required in this disease than in any other.

11. Experience has shown, that the most essential precaution for escaping the disease is sobriety; that intoxication during the prevalence of the epidemic is almost sure to be followed by an attack; and that those addicted to drinking are the most subject to take cholera, and the most likely to sink under it. In like manner strict attention to personal cleanliness, and ventilation of dwelling houses, to warm clothing, to regularity of hours for sleep, to keep as much as possible within doors at night, and to taking food before going out in the morning, may be relied on as important means of security.

111. The Board are providing that, should the disease appear, several hospitals shall be opened over the city; also, that stations shall be established where, as well as at the hospitals, medicines and heating apparatus may be procured at all hours of the day and night; and likewise that, if necessary, all night watchmen shall be supplied with medicines for the

immediate use of any who need them. These means it will be in the power of every one to procure instant aid.

Notice of the situation of hospitals and stations for medicines will be given the instant the disease may appear.

IV. But to prevent the possibility of delay, especially in the dead of night, when the disease is very apt to begin, the Board recommended families to provide the following articles:

1. Mixture.—Take sulphuric ether and aromatic spirit of hartshorn, of each half an ounce, compound tincture of cinamon, one ounce; mix and cork up carefully.

2. Laudanum.—An ounce to be kept in readiness.

3. Pills.—Take of opium twenty four grains; camphor one drachm; spirit of wine and conserve of roses enough to make a mass of proper consistence. Divide into twenty-four pills.

4. Clysters.—Take of laudanum an ounce, tincture of assafetida two ounces. Mix for keeping. Before using, mix three teaspoonfuls with a wine glass full of thin starch, and retain it, when injected, by pressure below with a warm cloth as long as possible.

5. Mustard Poultices.—Have always at hand four ounces of powdered mustard. A fourth of this, spread over porridge poultices, will be sufficient for one patient.

6. Hot Air Bath.—The board have approved of a hot air bath of a simple construction, which may be seen at the blind asylum, and made by any carpenter, price about ten shillings. Every family who can afford it ought to have one.

V. No time should be lost in sending for medical aid. But when the disease commences suddenly in a violent form, it is dangerous to lose even the time which must pass before such aid can be had. This form is at once known by sudden weakness, a contracted ghastly countenance, blueness of the lips, and general coldness, accompanying or preceding, purging, and cramps.

In such cases, the friends will, without delay, give a table spoonful of the mixtures No. 1. with sixty drops of laudanum, in half a wine glass full of cold water. Follow this with a table spoonful occasionally of warm spirits and water, or strongly spiced wine. Repeat two spoonfuls of the mixture, with thirty drops of laudanum, every half hour if the first does fail to relieve. If the mixture vomited, then give two pills, No. 2, and repeat one every half hour if the first two fail to relieve or be vomited. But after the vomiting and cramps cease, the mixture or pills must not be repeated without medical advice. The Clyster, No. 4, should be resorted to also from the first, and repeated once if not retained.

N. B. The doses of the mixture, Laudanum, Pills, and Clyster, must not be exceeded. For children of fourteen, half the doses mentioned, and for children of seven one fourth is sufficient.

The hot air bath, or, if it is not at hand, dry heat over the whole body in any shape, such as by hot blankets and hot bricks, sand, salt, or bottles of hot water, together with constant rubbing of the whole body, should likewise be resorted to from the first. The mustard poultices should, as soon as possible, be applied over the belly and on the soles and calves, and kept on till the patient complains of the smarting.

By the time these measures have been put in force, opportunity will have been given for procuring medical advice, which is indispensable for the treatment afterwards. The board think it necessary to apprise the public that, where this disease has prevailed, blood-letting when resorted to within the first, second, or third hour, from the commencement of the attack, has been very generally found useful along with the other remedies, notwithstanding the appearance of sudden weakness and excessive sinking already mentioned.

VI. By following these rules, and taking prompt advantage of the provision made at the Station points, the board are convinced that in many cases it will be checked at the outset. But, at the same time, they strongly exhort the laboring classes to convey the sick friends with all speed to the hospitals, rather than try to cure them at home, where they can seldom have the proper means at command. The hospitals, will, it is hoped, be so numerous, that one shall be near every man's habitation; and carriages, to serve at the same time as dry-heat baths, may be found always ready at the hospitals and stations, for the instant removal of patients at all hours of the day and night. The board feel assured, that by quickly availing themselves of these provisions, working people will get their sick friends brought sooner and far more effectually under treatment than in any other way; that they must not forget, that every minute's delay is highly dangerous.

VII. The moment the disease is suspected to have appeared, information must be given to William G. Cunningham, Esq. Clerk to the Board, at the City Chambers. And should it establish itself in the town, medical men are expected to send to the same quarter, every morning before half past nine, a report of each new case, death or recovery, specifying the name, residence, age, employment, date of seizure, and date of the event. The board anxiously look for punctuality in this respect from every medical person.

Specimens of the labels are here annexed, for the information of medical persons and others in the country who may be applied to for the articles recommended by the board.

No. 1.—CHOLERA MIXTURE.

A table spoonful, with 60 drops of laudanum, in a half a wine glassful of cold water. If this fail to relieve, repeat two spoonfuls, with thirty drops of laudanum every half hour.

Half these doses of mixture and laudanum, for children of 7. Do not exceed the doses prescribed; and stop the vomiting and cramps, unless you have medical advice.

No. 4.—CHOLERA CLYSTERS.

Inject three tea-spoonfuls in a wine glassful of thin warm gruel; and retain as long as possible by pressure below with a warm cloth. If not retained, repeat immediately, but otherwise not.

Half the dose for children of 14, one fourth for children of seven.

No. 5.—MUSTARD FOR POULTICES.

A fourth part is enough for one person. Dose is thickly over porridge poultices, of which apply a large one on the belly, and others on the soles and calves. Remove when the patient complains much of the smarting.

Extract from the Popular instructions on to the Cholera Morbus.

Observe the strictest cleanliness both in person and dwellings.

Avoid all chances of being chilled, and keep the body warm, particularly the stomach, bowels, and feet.

Avoid placing the feet upon the cold floor.

Workmen, obliged to work in cold damp places would do well to wear woollen shoes or cloths.

Abstain from sleeping with the windows open.

Return home at an early hour, in order to avoid the cold and damp of the night air.

Avoid as much as possible excessive fatigue.

Whatever may be the weather of the season, do not go too lightly clad.

Sobriety cannot be too strongly recommended; consequently avoid all excess of eating and drinking; for it has been observed that Drunkards and Debauchees have been most exposed to the attacks of the cholera.

Let your food be principally meat and meat soups; eat as little as possible of charcuterie and salt meats, and abstain entirely from heavy pastry.

Abstain from undressed food of every description.

All cold drinks, taken when a person is heated, are at all times dangerous. The water used as a beverage ought to be clean. Filtered water is better than any other. Instead of drinking it pure, it would be better to mix it with two spoonfuls of brandy or absinthe to a pint. Water lightly mixed with wine is equally as good.

The excessive use of strong liquors is very pernicious, and taking unmixed brandy when fasting is equally so. Persons who have contracted the habit of doing so, should, at least, first eat a piece of bread. The same objections apply to drinking white wine fasting.

All beer and cider of bad quality ought to be avoided.

Every person who feels himself suddenly affected by dull pains in the limbs, heaviness or dizziness of the head, a feeling of oppression, uneasiness of the chest, heartburn, cholera, should immediately apply to a physician, or to the next Barre de Secours.

Persons thus affected should immediately go to bed, and take, quite hot, an infusion of peppermint and flowers of the lime tree, and heat himself by every possible means.

Prepared cholera solutions being universally recommended as a useful precaution against infection of any kind, it may be desirable to give the following receipt for making them:

Take one ounce of dry chloride of lime, and one quart of water; pour a sufficient quantity on the powder to make it into paste, and then dilute it with the remainder, strain off the solution, and keep it in glass or earthen vessels well stoppered; a portion of this solution should be poured into a shallow bowl, and placed in every room in the house.

The chloride of soda is nearly as good, it is to be used in the same manner, in the proportion of one ounce of chloride to ten or twelve ounces of water.

FOREIGN.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

RESIGNATION OF THE GREY MINISTRY—GREAT EXCITEMENT IN ENGLAND—CHOLERA IN LIVERPOOL.

By the arrival of the ship Margara, Captain Low, from Liverpool on the 14th May, the Editors of the Commercial Enquirer have received exclusively the following papers to the 13th May.

The news by this arrival is of the greatest importance. The King has refused to create Peers: The Grey Ministry have resigned—all England is in a state of excitement—and up the language of the London Times of the 11th RESOLUTION OR REVOLUTION is inevitable. We will not attempt to describe the excitement which every where seems to prevail, but the few extracts which we are enabled to give, and the movement of 250,000 people in Birmingham alone speak volumes.

The Captain Reports that the Cholera is admitted to be in Liverpool, but is brought no papers. We give below the last report in London, May 13th.

Case of Cholera. London.—New cases: 2 deaths 4 recoveries 21 remaining 99: total cases from commencement 200.

Copy of Doctor Edwards' report on "Cholera," as it appeared in the United States' Medical Congress, in the Chinese sea, in 1830.

U. S. NAVAL RESERVES.

New York, 16th June, 1833.

Ben: In answer to the request with which I am honored, proposing certain inquiries respecting the disease called "Asiatic Cholera," which prevailed on board the United States' frigate Congress, in the Chinese sea, in December, 1830, I beg leave to submit the following remarks, expressive of my views and opinions in regard to that disease, as it appeared on board.

The first appearance of the Cholera on board the Congress, was on the 11th day after we had anchored at Manila. The disease was of the form of the most

deadly pestilence. The cholera, which was supposed to have been introduced by ten thousand inhabitants, in the space of two months. Few died within the walls of the city, where mostly resided the wealthier class of citizens.

The principal cause of this disease in the Congress, was unquestionably attributable to an intemperance or insalubrity of the atmosphere; a full explanation of which cannot be given. Of some of its characteristics, I can speak with confidence. The air about Manila, was evidently much vitiated by noxious exhalations from the surface of the earth. It was also affected by a very great and sudden reduction of temperature at night, accompanied with thick heavy fogs, remarkable for their humidity. These perceptible changes of the atmosphere, must have aided materially in giving effect to other causes, mysterious and inscrutable. It appears, however, that this dangerous constitution of the atmosphere is not fully equal to an extermination of the disease, until the human system has been prepared for the change, by the operation of various predisposing causes. In this case must be ranked whatever tends to depress the mind, enervate the body, or impair the functions of its organs. Such of these causes as are believed to have contributed to this predisposition of board, the frigate Congress, shall be here enumerated, viz: a dread of the disease, frequent exposure at night, to a malignant atmosphere, sometimes sleeping thus exposed when ill, or negligently clad, and after much exertion and fatigue during the day. It is of the utmost importance, under such circumstances, that the body should be well protected by blankets, or other warm clothing. A loss of sleep, and an impaired state of the functions of the system generally, with a tendency to hepatic derangement, and anorexia.

This state of the system may have been produced partly by the long continued influence of a tropical climate, and partly by the effects of a less generous diet than seems to have been requisite. Our ship's provisions, when we left Manila, consisting, probably, to circumstances which could not have been foreseen, were of rather inferior quality, and we had previously met with difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply of fresh food.

The superior quality of the provisions with which our ship was generally furnished, is undoubtedly the very best prophylactic against cholera and all low malignant fevers. Permit me also to remark, in this place, that the daily allowance of ardent spirits, given as it generally is, at two draughts, and upon an empty stomach, before meals, produces, for the moment, high gastric excitement, which is necessarily followed by corresponding debility. If those who are unwilling to relinquish their ration of ardent spirits were permitted to drink it, not previous to but during or immediately after their meals, it would, no doubt, contribute more to the purpose of an agreeable and healthy stimulus, and the increased excitement, instead of being transferred to the brain would be expended in the digestion.

The unhealthy state of the atmosphere previously mentioned, I cannot believe will ever extend upon the ocean, where there is neither unhealthy exhalation nor dew, or any change of temperature at night. I am induced also to believe, that the cholera appears commonly within three or four days, very rarely after six or eight days from the time of exposure to its atmosphere. We took no precaution to separate the sick from the healthy, and we were aware of no circumstance, which could induce a belief that the disease was ever communicated from one person to another, either on board the ship, or on shore at Manila, where the poor and destitute were falling by thousands.

The attack of the cholera was seldom much preceded by premonitory symptoms. It was frequently announced by an immediate prostration of all the powers of life. The patient, unable to stand and describe his feelings, would lay down upon deck, and cry out with pain. In a few cases it was preceded by a pain in the stomach and head, in some by a numbness and sense of formication in the extremities, followed by spasms, full vomiting and dejections of a copious watery secretion, first at



to be inflicted on British subjects. The invasion of Don Pedro may be expected almost simultaneously at Lisbon, with the arrival of our squadron.

**Crisis of London.**—A Court of Common Council, especially summoned, was held on Thursday at Guildhall, in consequence of a requisition most numerous signed, for the purpose of taking into consideration what measures should be adopted in consequence of the proceedings in the House of Lords upon the reform bill.

Mr. Galloway then read the resolutions, which were, in substance, as follows:—"That the Court had heard with great regret and disappointment the extraordinary and distressing communication made by ministers, that his Majesty had refused to them the means of carrying through the House of Lords the Reform Bill, which had been passed by a large majority of the House of Commons, and which was required by an overwhelming majority of the people. That the Court was of opinion, that those who had advised his Majesty to withdraw from ministers the means of carrying the reform bill successfully had proved themselves the enemies of the Sovereign, and had put at hazard the stability of the country."

That the meeting therefore, felt it to be more especially their duty to adopt every course in their power to procure the carrying of an efficient bill of reform, and until that was done they implored the House of Commons to withhold the supplies.

**House of Commons.**—Friday. Mr. J. Wood presented a petition from Manchester, signed in consequence of the defeat of the ministers and their resignation. The petition had been signed by upwards of 35,000 persons in the course of three hours, and brought to town in 17 hours by a deputation; its prayer was that the House would stop the supplies until the reform bill had become law.

Mr. James most cordially supported the prayer of the petition, and while he read it a sea in the House, he would never consent to give one shilling in the way of supply until the people were in possession of their just rights, or to other words until the reform bill was carried.

Mr. Warburton and Mr. Gillon having spoken about the stoppage of the supplies. Mr. O'Connell stated that he had been honored by a request, made by the delegates who brought the Manchester petition, which he did most unreservedly. He at the same time intimated that he had received a similar petition from Birmingham, signed by upwards of 100,000 persons, which he would present on Monday.—Adjourned.

**Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.**

**MARCH 28, (Eve.) May 10th, 1832.** Enclosed I send you two handbills which are posted all about this town, and similar ones are to be seen in every town and village of England. Indeed it is impossible to conceive how much excitement exists on the subject of reform throughout the whole Kingdom, unless you are present to witness it.

When the news arrived here of the refusal of the King to create Peers, and of the resignation of the Whig Ministry, large numbers immediately assembled in the principal streets and squares—giving vent to their rage in various ways. Yesterday a large number of very respectable persons assembled, by previous appointment, and passed a number of resolutions expressive of their dissatisfaction at the conduct of his Majesty in this affair. One of the standards which was carried by the procession, represented the King in an inverted posture, with appropriate mottoes. The people feel that they have been misled—their confidence outraged, and their confidence betrayed. The state of feeling is similar all over the Kingdom; and it is now certain that the nation will wait but short time longer, to obtain what they have heretofore asked as a boon, but which they now demand as a right. They must have the bill, the whole bill and nothing but the bill—or I fear we shall have trouble—such as England has known little of for some centuries past.

**The bill, and more than the bill.** The Boroughmongers have refused to sanction the reform which the Whig Ministers proposed. They must now consent to the reform which the people will demand. We were obliged to have half a loaf rather than no bread. We must now have a WHOLE LOAF.

The wrongs of England, Ireland, and Scotland, must now be redressed—Peaceably if possible—but at all events redressed. We must stop the supplies of the nation; that is the remedy.

**COURT INTRIGUE** has for the present prevailed over the VOICE OF TWENTY FOUR MILLIONS. demanding REFORM.

The King has refused to support his patriotic Ministers, and they have resigned.

**What is to be done now?** Let the people petition the Commons to refuse the supplies, and let them form Associations pledged to discontinue the use of all taxed commodities. These are the peaceable means of destroying the Borough-mongering domination. It will depend upon the Users whether other measures need be resorted to.

Serious disturbances had broken out in Germany at London. Deux Points, and other portions of the Kingdom of Bavaria, but Italy appears tranquil, and the King of Sardinia is represented as having placed his army on the peace establishment. The health of the Duke de Reichstadt had improved.

**FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.** The present age, has been aptly styled, the Mechanical Age. Probably, during no other equal period of time, have so many and such valuable improvements in the useful arts, been made, as within that portion which has elapsed of the present century. The inventive spirit of the times, has been exerted on almost every purpose, to which the industry of man could be possibly applied. It is not far from strict truth to affirm that the improvements in the useful arts which have been made within the last thirty years have increased, at least, three fold, the means of men to produce the necessities and comforts of life.

One of the principal objects on which the ingenuity of the day has been employed, is, to apply with the greatest possible effect, or with the least possible loss, the power of the mechanical agents, to such purposes as we may propose. This object has been, in some cases, attained with considerable success—while in others, by reason of a variety of obstacles, little or no improvement has been effected. It is obvious that any improvement of this kind, is valuable. A model exhibiting a decided improvement in the application of water power to machinery, is now in operation at Lincolnton in this State. It is the work and invention of Mr. S. H. Foster. The principle upon which it is constructed is believed to be new. Without out it is difficult to convey any distinct idea of it. The main wheel is what is called a reaction wheel. The water pours into it from above or below through a cylindrical tube, and, by impulsive force, compels the wheel to revolve.

To this wheel and revolving with it, are attached smaller wheels. The water as it is thrown from the buckets of the reaction wheel plays on the small wheels—and the power of the small wheels is combined with that of the large wheel, to operate to one single effect. In this manner the active and reactive power of water is both saved and applied. By the old mode of construction, where the reactive power of water is exerted, the active power is lost, without diminishing the other.

A head of water applied to a reaction wheel is said in the books to get up a power equal to that attained by the application of the same head to an under-shot wheel. Mr. Foster however has ascertained by experience, that with equal heads the power of the reaction is greater than that of the under-shot wheel. It is apparent, that a wheel on Mr. P.'s invention, unites the advantage of the reaction wheel, to the power obtained by the active force of the water applied to the small wheels—thus, attaining from a head of water sufficient only for an under-shot wheel, a power greater than that of an over-shot wheel—for the power of an over-shot is only double that of an under-shot wheel.

It is obvious to all who are familiar with water power, that this invention is of immense value, especially to those parts of the country, where nature has not provided an abundance of high water falls. A head of water sufficient only for an under-shot wheel, may be made by it to exert more power than can be obtained by the application of the same quantity of water to an over-shot wheel—that is, more than double the power got up by a wheel of the old plan.

It may be mentioned that Mr. P.'s wheel is adapted to falls of any height—from six inches to fifty feet, and upwards. The principle is also thought to be applicable to steam as well as to water machinery.

Mr. P., it is understood, designs to take out a patent of this invention immediately. A more full description will then probably be presented to the public; and means be taken to exhibit conclusively its utility.

**CELEBRATION IN LINCOLNTON.** PERRY ROBERTS Esq. will deliver an Oration in the town of Lincolnton on the 4th of July. There will be a ball at the house of Mr. McBee, on the evening of the same day.

**NOTICE.** The undersigned, having been appointed Ranger of Rowan County, hereby forewarns all persons from keeping Strays, and not entering the same under the penalty of the Law within the time prescribed. I will keep the Book my self about 5 miles from Salisbury at my residence.

**\$25 REWARD.** On Sunday night the 10th inst., my Store was broken open, and robbed of sundry articles: Also, on the same night, was stolen out of my stable a B. & HORSE, with long mane and tail, black and a half black high, a small star in his forehead, several saddle marks on his back, and six years old last spring. Suspicion has rested on a man who calls himself JOHN SMITH, and who, from his own report, has been a driver of show wagons for several years. He appears to be about 23 or 24 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, light hair, yellow complexion, full faced, and pug nosed—Had on a white hat with black cravat on it also, a brown dress coat, velvet collar, pantaloons the same colour—the above reward will be paid for the thief and horse or either of them.

**J. F. DE BARDELABEN.** June 23rd, 1832. 3:32

**DR. ASHBEL SMITH.** In a letter received by a friend, dated at Paris in April last, Doct. Smith requests that his respects be presented to his former patrons, and the citizens of Rowan in general, and to inform them that he expects to reach home in time to resume his practice of Medicine, by the first of August, or sooner.

He will occupy his rooms on Main Street near the Store of Messrs. Hackett & Lemly. 29:1

**Cheaper than Ever! COME & Buy BARGAINS!!** COWAN & JINKINS

**RESPECTFULLY** inform their customers and the public at large, that they have received, and are now opening, at their Store, 13 miles West of Salisbury, a splendid assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hard-Ware, Groceries, Crockery, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, & Saddlery, &c., selected by one of the Firm, with great care, and bought exclusively for cash in Philadelphia and N. York, and will be sold at reduced prices. Persons desirous of purchasing bargains, would do well to call and examine their stock before they buy.

For the encouragement heretofore received, they return their sincere thanks to the generous citizens of Rowan and its vicinity, and hope by strict attention to business, and selling Goods at reduced prices, to merit a continuance of the same.

**New Goods!** DANIEL H. ORESS is just receiving his fall and winter supply of Goods, which will comprise every article usually kept in a Country retail store, which he will sell low for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers. The public are respectfully requested to call and judge for themselves.

He also continues the manufacture of Bricks and Tin Ware, warranted to be made of the best materials, and in a superior style of workmanship. Having a very large stock of Tin ware on hand and being determined to sell it at reduced prices merchants would do well to call on him and get their supply.

Old Copper, Pewter, Feathers, Tallow, Wax, and Wool, taken in exchange.

We understand that the commencement of our university, which was Thursday the 21st inst. was more numerous attended than usual, great numbers having been attracted by the Oration of Mr. Gaston.

There are now less than 110 students in the university.

The annual meeting of the "North Carolina Institute of Education" was held at Chapel Hill, on the 20th inst. The first annual address was delivered by Alfred Moore, Esq. of Orange.

From Congress, we have nothing this week worthy of the reader's attention.

"Vox Populi," and "A Rowan Voter" have been excluded from this week's paper, for want of room. They shall have a place in our next.

**RAIL ROAD MEETING.** THE Citizens of Cabarrus County are requested to meet in Concord on the 10th July next, for the purpose of transacting business of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company. It is hoped that all interested in this work will give this notice prompt attention.

Books are now opened at the house of John Miller, in Concord, for subscriptions agreeable to act of Incorporation.

**JOHN PHIPPS, Commissionary of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company.** G. KLUFF, D. STORKE, K. F. HARRIS.

**JACKSON, and STATE RIGHT Meeting.** We have been requested by a number of our most respectable citizens, to say that a public meeting will be held in the City House in Salisbury on the 4th of July next, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the part of Rowan to meet delegates from the counties of Davidson and Montgomery, to nominate for this district some fit person as elector on the "State Right ticket," to vote for Jackson for President and P. F. Barbour as Vice-President.

All the friends of Jackson and Barbour, are respectfully requested to give their attendance.

**CELEBRATION IN LINCOLNTON.** PERRY ROBERTS Esq. will deliver an Oration in the town of Lincolnton on the 4th of July. There will be a ball at the house of Mr. McBee, on the evening of the same day.

**NOTICE.** The undersigned, having been appointed Ranger of Rowan County, hereby forewarns all persons from keeping Strays, and not entering the same under the penalty of the Law within the time prescribed. I will keep the Book my self about 5 miles from Salisbury at my residence.

**\$25 REWARD.** On Sunday night the 10th inst., my Store was broken open, and robbed of sundry articles: Also, on the same night, was stolen out of my stable a B. & HORSE, with long mane and tail, black and a half black high, a small star in his forehead, several saddle marks on his back, and six years old last spring. Suspicion has rested on a man who calls himself JOHN SMITH, and who, from his own report, has been a driver of show wagons for several years. He appears to be about 23 or 24 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, light hair, yellow complexion, full faced, and pug nosed—Had on a white hat with black cravat on it also, a brown dress coat, velvet collar, pantaloons the same colour—the above reward will be paid for the thief and horse or either of them.

**J. F. DE BARDELABEN.** June 23rd, 1832. 3:32

**DR. ASHBEL SMITH.** In a letter received by a friend, dated at Paris in April last, Doct. Smith requests that his respects be presented to his former patrons, and the citizens of Rowan in general, and to inform them that he expects to reach home in time to resume his practice of Medicine, by the first of August, or sooner.

He will occupy his rooms on Main Street near the Store of Messrs. Hackett & Lemly. 29:1

**Cheaper than Ever! COME & Buy BARGAINS!!** COWAN & JINKINS

**RESPECTFULLY** inform their customers and the public at large, that they have received, and are now opening, at their Store, 13 miles West of Salisbury, a splendid assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hard-Ware, Groceries, Crockery, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, & Saddlery, &c., selected by one of the Firm, with great care, and bought exclusively for cash in Philadelphia and N. York, and will be sold at reduced prices. Persons desirous of purchasing bargains, would do well to call and examine their stock before they buy.

For the encouragement heretofore received, they return their sincere thanks to the generous citizens of Rowan and its vicinity, and hope by strict attention to business, and selling Goods at reduced prices, to merit a continuance of the same.

**New Goods!** DANIEL H. ORESS is just receiving his fall and winter supply of Goods, which will comprise every article usually kept in a Country retail store, which he will sell low for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers. The public are respectfully requested to call and judge for themselves.

He also continues the manufacture of Bricks and Tin Ware, warranted to be made of the best materials, and in a superior style of workmanship. Having a very large stock of Tin ware on hand and being determined to sell it at reduced prices merchants would do well to call on him and get their supply.

Old Copper, Pewter, Feathers, Tallow, Wax, and Wool, taken in exchange.

We understand that the commencement of our university, which was Thursday the 21st inst. was more numerous attended than usual, great numbers having been attracted by the Oration of Mr. Gaston.

There are now less than 110 students in the university.

**NEW FANCY SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.**

**HACKETT'S LEMLY** ARE now receiving and opening a general assortment of

**SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,** selected with great care from the markets of New-York and Philadelphia of the latest importations. Their stock consists in part of Superfine Blue and Black cloths

Do. Brown & Brown olive do. Do. Invisible Green do. Fancy Cassimers, Satinets & black linings, Merino do's, Brochellars and circassians, Brown do's, Mixed Kermittes, Yellow Nankens and linen checks, French and plaid Drilling, Mexican mixtures, Grass linen, English cassinets, Gorman & Irish linens, Linen Table and towel diaper, &c.

**A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF** Marcellas, and Valencia Vestings, **A GREAT VARIETY OF FANCY** Prints, Gingham and Muslins, Tickings, Bleached and Brown, Sheetings and Shirtings, Furture dimity and Cotton fringes, Black Italian Silk, Scotch & garnet do. Blue black silk camlets, Chas. gros de Naples, Milanese and de Romanis Gmze, Pongee, flag and bandana Handkerchiefs, Crimion Pongee do. Fancy Gause and Craps do. Scarfs, silk satin, and rich figured vestings, Silk and cotton Hosiery.

**A GREAT VARIETY OF RICH** Fancy bonnets, belt and cap ribbons, Silk aprons, Black cambric handkerchiefs, fans, &c. Diamond Straw Bonnets, Polish do. do. Palm leaf hats, Leghorn bonnets, fur and wool do.

**A GREAT VARIETY OF** Latin and Greek School Books, Shoon, Morocco skins, Hardware and Cutlery, Glass and Crockery-ware, &c. &c. **A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF** Carpenter's Tools, consisting of every article made up of Carpenters in this part of the Country, Builders' Trimmings, Plated, Brass Japans, and Prince's Mistle, Harness mounting, coach fringe and lace, A good assortment of Groceries, &c. &c. ALL of which, they are determined to sell as low as goods can be had in this part of the country. Purchasers will do well to call and see our stock and hear prices before they buy.

**H. & L.** are grateful to the Public for their very liberal patronage heretofore, and hope by strict attention to business, and selling goods cheap, to merit a continuance of the same. Salisbury, April 28th 1832. 31:1

**BUTCHERING!!** John I. Shaver WOULD respectfully inform his old customers, and the public generally, that he has commenced the butchering business in this place. He will have beef in market on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, in each week, during the season, or at any other time to suit the convenience of his customers.

Any person having beves for sale can obtain the highest prices for them, in cash, by applying to the subscriber. J. I. SHAYER. June 16th 1832. 31:1

**JULIUS J. REEVES** RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public at large, that he is now receiving and opening at his Store, Rocky Mount, 14 miles West of Salisbury, a handsome assortment of

**DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.** Selected by himself in New York and Philadelphia, from the latest importations; and of quality, variety & neatness of style, reduced prices, & close attention to business, by any inducement to purchasers, he hopes to merit a liberal share of their patronage. June 18th, 1832. 3mt39p.

**TAILORING!** HORACE H. BEARD, RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has recently received, and will continue to receive regularly, as they are published, the London and New York Fashions, from A. F. Sanguet, of New York. Therefore, he is prepared to accommodate his customers in a neat and fashionable style. For durability, taste and fashion, his work far surpasses any done in this County. A very important object to the customer is, that he puts out of less cloth and uses less trimming than any Tailor in the place; which is worthy of consideration.

All garments made by the subscriber will be warranted to fit. 14:1 HORACE H. BEARD, Salisbury, 1832.

**NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, MICHAEL BROWN** RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public at large, that he is now receiving and opening at his Store in Salisbury, a splendid assortment of

**GOODS,** selected by himself in PHILADELPHIA and NEW-YORK from the latest importations for 1832, and which he offers to purchasers as low as any GOODS of the same quality can be bought in this market. He hopes from his attention to business, the quality of his GOODS, and the extreme lowness of his prices, to merit a continuance of patronage so liberally bestowed towards him, and for which he now returns his grateful thanks.

Among his assortment will be found all that is NEW & FASHIONABLE, comprising every article that is usually kept in Stores.

N. B. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods. 14:27 Salisbury, May the 10th 1832.

**REMOVED.** HARRIS & GRAVES would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have removed their

**ESTABLISHMENT,** to their new Shop two doors below the former residence of Dr. Ferrant, on Water Street, where they are always ready to attend to the calls of their friends, in their line of business, such as the making and repairing of Carriages, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c.

The blacksmith business is still continued in all its various branches, by JOHN I. SHAYER, at his old stand. 30:1

**JOHN C. PALMER, CLOCK & WATCH-MAKER.** THE subscriber having purchased the interest of James B. Hampton in the Watch making Shop, will still carry on the business in the same place, in all its various branches. Watches & Clocks repaired, and warranted to perform well for Twelve Months.—For the encouragement of those who have received from the firm, I return my sincere thanks, and hope by attention to the business, to merit a continuance of their support. Salisbury March 29th 1832. 15:1

**CHARLESTON and CHERAW, THE STEAM BOAT NAACON.** CAPT. J. C. GRAM having been engaged last summer, in running between Charleston and Cheraw calling at Geo. Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season.

Her exceeding light draft of Water drawing when loaded only about four and a half feet water will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times except, an uncommon low river, when her cargo will be lightened in the Expense of Boat.

J. B. CLOUGH, Charleston Sept. 25, 1831. N. B. She has comfortable accommodations for a few passengers. J. B. C.

**6 CENTS REWARD. RANAWAY.** FROM the subscribers, on the 30th day of May last an indentured apprentice to the Blacksmith trade, by the name of JOEL SMARTT, he perhaps may call himself NOEL. He is about 16 years of age, about four feet 3 or 4 inches high. He had on when he left, a white pair of pantaloons and blue and white check shirt coat. All persons are hereby forewarned from harboring or employing said boy, under the penalty of the law. JESSE DEADMAN, June 23rd 1832.

**Strayed.** FROM the subscribers, on the 25th day of May last, a BAY MARE, about seven years old, this spring of common size, with one hind foot white, not recollected which, believed to have an S on her left shoulder, race and more very well. The last information had from her was at Col. Taylor's plantation, on the South Tazewell. It is supposed that she will make her way towards West Tennessee as she was lately brought from there. Any person who may take up said mare may direct information to Mocksville Post Office where they shall receive a reasonable reward, and all expenses paid by.

**JACOB CORNTZAL** Rowan County, June 14th 1832. 31:1 P.O.

**State of North Carolina, DISTRICT COURT, Superior Court of Law, March term, 1832. SALLY MORGAN vs. JOSEPH MORGAN.** Petition for Dissolution.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Jonathan Morgan is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, printed at Salisbury, and in the North Carolina Journal, printed at Fayetteville, that the said Jonathan Morgan appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the Court-House in Lawtonville, on the 1st Monday in September next, and answer said petition or it will be heard ex parte and judgment granted against him pro confesso.

Witness, Farquhar Martin, Clerk of our Superior Court at Office, the first Monday in March, A. D. 1832, and of the American Independence the 36th. FAR. MARTIN, CLE. PRICK ADV. 13:30

**W. S. JONES ATTORNEY AT LAW.** WILL practice in the Courts of this County (y, Davidson, Mecklenburg & Cabarrus) His office is a few doors below the Court-House, October 8th, 1831 9:1

**LAW NOTICE.** BURTON CRAIG will practice law in the county courts of Rowan. He may, at all times, be found, at the office of the Carolinian. 60:1

**BLANK DEEDS.** OF every description, neatly printed and kept constantly on hand at Salisbury.



POETRY.

PARODY  
ON "A PAIR OF SPECTACLES."

Who lay drunk in an orchard.

Beneath those apple trees, that cherry's shade,  
Where careless brows the busy wandering  
sheep;  
There by their bottle's neck the guzzlers laid,  
In a full silence pass their dreamless sleep.  
For them no more the witty joke can turn,  
Or buoy scandal ply her scanty fare;  
No apple squeak greet their low'd return,  
Or loom to lead to give them each a share.  
Of did the apple to their pinchers yield,  
Their anxious mouth the scum has tracks afire;  
Slow crooked did the gnawing their tracks afire,  
Slow bow'd their form beneath the nation's  
stroke.  
Let not the crickets make malicious ding,  
Or greedy house-fly haunt their aching head;  
Or full anquitos, on incessant wing,  
Disturb the quiet of their lowly bed.  
The stately head—the genius flower,  
And all the tapers of the earth brown mug;  
Aunt alike this insipid hour,  
The path of tipping lead—but to the jug.  
For who to total abstinence a prey,  
His secret hidden cupboard e'er refig'd;  
With the sweet smile of a demijohn,  
Who must one kinging, his ring look behind.  
Full many a head of brightest glass serene,  
The clear transparent waves of whiskey bear;  
Full many a man lies drunk unweary,  
And waits his victim in the quiet hour.

VARIETY.

A Scotch blacksmith, being asked the  
meaning of metaphysics, explained it as  
follows:—"When the party who listens  
does not know what the party who speaks  
means, and when the party who speaks  
does not know what he means himself—that  
is metaphysics."

A patrolman fixing his eyes upon the  
countenance of the duke of Milan, said to  
him, "My lord, strange your affairs, for  
you have not long to live." "How do you  
know this?" asked the duke. "By  
my acquaintance with the stars," answered  
the patrolman. "And pray how long art  
thou to live?" "My planet  
promises me a long life." "Well, then  
what shortly discover that we ought not  
to trust to the stars?" And he ordered  
him to be hanged instantly.

Henry the Seventh, King of England,  
asked an astrologer, for he knew where he  
should pass the festivities of Christmas.  
The astrologer answered that he knew  
nothing on the subject. "I then am  
clearer than thou art," replied the king,  
for I know that thou wilt pass them in  
the Tower of London." The individual  
was immediately conducted thither.

Tom Brown having once asked a man  
how he contrived to live in hard times,  
was answered, "I live, as I believe you  
do, master Brown, by my wit." "Fifth,"  
replied Brown, "you may be a much  
more able trader than I ever thought  
you to carry on a business and thrive  
upon so small a capital."

While a divine was preaching at Bag-  
dad, one of his hearers seemed vastly  
impressed. Proud of his power, the preacher  
asked how his discourse had touched  
him to much. "Oh! sir," replied the  
other, "it was not that; but your beard  
put me so much in mind of a goat I had  
lost, that I could not help crying."

A poor country hawker, being detected  
in the act of shooting a butcher bird, was  
taken before a justice. "So follow,"  
said the justice, "you think fit to shoot  
without a license, do you?" "Oh, no,"  
said the offender, "I have a license for  
hunting; but so saying,  
he handed him his pistol. License and  
the bird, not being a hawk, the man was  
discharged.



LAW OF THE U STATES  
Passed at the first Session of the  
Twenty-Second Congress.

ACT relating to the corporation of the city  
of Washington, all the rights of the Wash-  
ington Canal Company; and for other purposes.  
WHEREAS, it is represented,  
That the Mayor, Board of Aldermen and  
Common Council of the city of Washington,  
have purchased, and are now exclusive  
owners of all the stock of the  
Washington Canal Company, and are  
desirous that the entire property,  
rights, privileges, and immunities  
of the said Company be vested in  
them for the use and benefit of said  
city:  
Be it enacted by the Senate and  
House of Representatives of the United  
States of America in Congress  
assembled, That all the right, title,  
interest, property, and estate, either  
in law or equity, of the Washington  
Canal Company, be, and the same  
are hereby, vested in the said Mayor,  
Aldermen, and Common Council for  
the use aforesaid; and that the said  
Mayor, Aldermen, and Common

Councilmen, shall have full power  
and authority to take possession of  
the Canal and works of the said Com-  
pany, and to hold, use, occupy, and  
repair the same, from time to time,  
as occasion may require, and as to  
them shall seem expedient: *Provided*,  
That said canal shall be finished and  
completed, of the breadth and depth,  
and in the manner and within the  
time hereinafter prescribed, and not  
otherwise.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*,  
That the said canal shall be finished  
in such manner that the width thereof,  
from Seventeenth street west to Sixth  
street west, at the water line, shall be  
one hundred and fifty feet; from  
Sixth street west to B street south,  
sixty feet, at the water line; from  
B street south to the basin at the Vir-  
ginia Avenue, sixty feet, at the water  
line; from said basin to L street  
south, fifty-five feet, at the water  
line; from L street south to N street  
south, forty-five feet, at the water  
line; and from L street south to the  
channel of the Eastern branch,  
one hundred and twenty feet, at the  
water line; and the said canal,  
throughout its whole length and  
breadth aforesaid, shall have a depth  
of at least four feet water at all times.  
There shall also be made by the said  
Mayor, Aldermen and Common Coun-  
cilmen, three basins attached to the  
said canal, which shall be by them  
kept in repair, of the following di-  
mensions, that is to say: one at the  
western termination of the said canal,  
at least one hundred and fifty feet  
wide and five thousand five hundred  
and forty-five feet long; one at the  
Eastern branch, at the eastern termi-  
nation of the said canal, of at least  
one hundred and twenty feet in width  
and six hundred and ninety feet in length;  
and one at the Virginia Avenue, of at  
least eighty feet in width, and one  
hundred feet in length; each of which  
basins shall, at all times, have, through-  
out its length and width, a depth of  
water equal to that hereby required  
in the said canal. And the sides of  
the said canal and basins shall be se-  
cured by walls of stone or other ma-  
terials, where necessary, of sufficient  
strength and height to allow the use  
of steam vessels therein; all which  
work hereby required to be done and  
finished in the manner aforesaid by  
the first day of March in the year one  
thousand eight hundred and thirty-  
three, or in default thereof, this act,  
and all the rights and privileges there-  
by granted, shall cease and determine.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*,  
That all such provisions, in any for-  
mer law, as required the Washington  
Canal Company to raise, drain, or im-  
prove the low or wet grounds along  
or near the said canal, shall remain  
in full force, and be obligatory on the  
said Mayor, Aldermen, and Common  
Council: *Provided*, That no funds  
for that purpose shall be raised by  
tax.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*,  
That for and in consideration of the  
expenses which have been, and will  
be incurred in finishing the said canal  
and basins, and of securing the sides  
thereof, and of the expenses of erect-  
ing and maintaining locks, and of  
completing the whole work according  
to the provisions of this act, and of  
keeping the same in repair, including  
the expense of draining or otherwise  
improving or drying the low and wet  
grounds along and near the said canal,  
the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Com-  
mon Council, are hereby authorized to  
collect, on all articles and materials  
landed on each side of the canal and  
basins, from on board any boat, scow,  
or other vessel, or water craft, or placed  
on either side of the said canal or  
basins for the purpose of being taken  
therefrom by any boat, scow, or other  
vessel, or water craft, wharfage, ac-  
cording to such rates as they, by any  
laws or regulations may from time  
to time ordain and establish: *Provided*,  
That the said rates shall, at no time  
hereafter, and in no particular exceed  
those charged on the same articles by  
the owners of private wharves in the  
said city. And it shall and may be  
lawful for the said Mayor, Aldermen,  
and Common Council, to demand  
and receive, at the most convenient  
place or places for all articles carried  
along the said canal, tolls not exceed-  
ing the following rates: that is to say:  
for each unloaded boat, scow or other  
vessel or water craft, twenty-five  
cents; for each barrel of flour, beef,  
or pork, two cents; for each barrel  
of whiskey, brandy, or spirituous li-  
quors, of any description, three cents;  
for each hoghead or pipe, six cents;  
and upon all other articles, packages or  
commodities, not exceeding six cents  
for each ton; and after that rate for  
any article or quantity weighing less  
than one ton. And said Mayor, Al-  
dermen and Common Council, shall  
also have the exclusive right to estab-  
lish a packet boat or boats on the said  
canal for the conveyance of passen-  
gers; and no other boat or boats for  
that purpose, except such as are es-  
tablished or permitted by them, shall  
be allowed to convey passengers on  
the said canal for hire. The tolls  
hereby granted shall be demandable

on any boat, scow, vessel, or other  
water craft, on any of the articles  
aforesaid for a passage through either  
of the locks, or along any part of the  
said canal, but the public property of  
the United States shall be landed and  
pass free of wharfage and tolls.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*,  
That the said Mayor, Aldermen, and  
Common Council, shall, from time to  
time, erect and keep in repair, all  
such bridge or bridges over the said  
canal, in each and every street cross-  
ing the same, as the convenience of  
the inhabitants of the city may require,  
which bridges shall be erected at least  
eight feet above high water, and of  
not less width than twenty-four feet,  
and be safe for the passage of foot-  
men, horses, cattle, carriages, and  
loaded wagons.

SEC. 6. *And be further enacted*,  
That the said Mayor, Aldermen, and  
Common Council, shall, annually, in  
the month of January, lay before Con-  
gress a true statement of the capital  
invested by them in the purchase,  
completion, and improvement, of the  
said canal and works, with the amount  
of their annual expenditures and re-  
ceipts, so as to show the clear net  
profit by them so received on such in-  
vestment; and if at any time the net  
profit shall happen to fall short of six  
per centum on the said capital so in-  
vested it shall be lawful for them to  
increase the said rates of toll and war-  
fage in such manner as they may judge  
sufficient to produce six per centum  
per annum on the said investment; and  
should it so happen at any time the  
net proceeds aforesaid shall ex-  
ceed a rate of ten per centum per an-  
num, they shall so reduce the said  
rates as not to produce a greater net  
profit than that of the said rates of ten  
per centum. In estimating the amount  
of capital invested, the proceeds of  
sale of the real estate hereby granted  
to the said Mayor, Aldermen, and  
Common Council, to aid them in the  
execution of the works hereby requir-  
ed, shall not be included, but the  
amount of sales of the said property,  
showing what part thereof shall have  
been sold, & at what price each part  
of the said property shall have been sold,  
shall form part of the said annual report.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*,  
That the said Mayor, Aldermen, and  
Common Council, shall not begin to  
collect wharfage or tolls, until the  
said canal and works shall have been  
wholly completed according to the  
provisions of this act, in the opinion  
of the Secretary of the Treasury of  
the United States, for the time being,  
who is hereby authorized and requir-  
ed to give his certificate thereof, when-  
ever, in his opinion, the same shall  
have been so completed; and upon  
obtaining such certificate, and deposi-  
ting the same with the clerk of the  
circuit court for the District of Col-  
umbia, in the county of Washington,  
to be by him recorded, it shall and  
may be lawful, to and for the said  
Mayor, Aldermen, & Common Coun-  
cil, to commence the collection of the  
said wharfage and tolls. And such  
right to collect the said rates of toll  
and wharfage shall cease, whenever  
the said canal shall be so out of repair  
as to impede the free and convenient  
use thereof by vessels or craft drawing  
four feet water, so long as the same  
shall so remain out of repair or ob-  
structed.

SEC. 8. And in order to aid the  
said Mayor, Aldermen, and Common  
Council, in fulfilling the objects and  
requirements of this act, *Be it fur-  
ther enacted*, That all the right, title  
property, interest, and estate, in law  
or equity, of the United States, of, in,  
and to, that part of the public reserva-  
tion in the city of Washington,  
known and designated as the Mall,  
which is bounded as follows: lying  
between Sixth and fifteenth streets  
west, and extending from Canal st.  
two hundred fifteen feet south to the  
continuation of a street north, and all  
that part of the said Mall, extending  
from B street south, three hundred  
and sixty feet, to A street south, and  
lying between Sixth and Fifteenth  
streets, and estate, which is now, or  
ought to be, vested in any trustee,  
commissioner, or other person, for,  
and on behalf, and in trust, for the  
benefit of the United States, be, and  
the same are hereby, vested in the  
said Mayor, Aldermen, and Common  
Council, in fee, for the purpose, and  
to be by them sold applied for the  
purposes aforesaid, or so much there-  
of as shall deem it advisable to  
sell for the said purposes, and the  
said residue to hold and use for the  
benefit and convenience of the said city.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*,  
That the said Mayor, Aldermen, and  
Common Council, shall not be author-  
ized to occupy, nor permit others to  
occupy, more than forty feet for the  
purpose of landing on either side of  
the said canal, extending from the  
said Eastern branch to seventeenth  
street west upon the plan of the city.  
SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*,  
That a street be laid out along the  
entire length of said canal, on the  
south side thereof, of the width of  
fifty feet, between said Sixth and

Fifteenth streets west, which shall be  
kept up for ever as a public street,  
and subjected to the same rules, regu-  
lations, and ordinances, as shall and  
may affect the other streets and ave-  
nues in said city; and that all the  
streets of said city running north and  
south, and all avenues which, by  
continuing the same, shall extend  
through said Mall, and such as run-  
ning westwardly would in like man-  
ner intersect the same, shall, in like  
manner, be opened and kept open,  
and subjected as aforesaid.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*,  
That a map or plat of the said land,  
squares, streets, and avenues, made  
and prepared by F. C. B. Kraft, Uni-  
ted States' Surveyor of the city of  
Washington, dated December twenty-  
seventh, one thousand eight hundred  
and thirty-one, marked A, be, and  
the same is hereby, ordered and di-  
rected to be recorded in the office of  
the Commissioner of Public Build-  
ings, and also in the office of said Sur-  
veyor of the said city of Washington,  
and shall be held and deemed as indi-  
cating correctly the said lands and  
squares, streets and avenues, and be  
of full authority as designating and  
exhibiting the same.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*,  
That if any proprietor, or proprietors  
of any lots now fronting north on B  
street south, between said Sixth and  
Fifteenth streets, shall signify his,  
her, or their, desire and intention to  
exchange said lots for an equal quan-  
tity of the lands herein and hereby  
conveyed to the said Mayor, Board  
of Aldermen, and Board of Common  
Council, situated on the south side of  
A street south, and immediately north  
of his, her, or their, said lots, it  
shall be the duty of the said Mayor,  
Board of Aldermen, and Board of  
Common Council, on such intention  
and desire being made known to them  
and upon a conveyance in due  
form of law, clear of all incumbrances  
being made to them for the said lands  
so held by such proprietor or proprie-  
tors, to convey and assign to the  
said proprietor, or proprietors a cor-  
responding quantity on the square  
immediately north and fronting on A  
street south. And in case such prop-  
rietors shall have made any substan-  
tial improvements on the said land so  
held by him or them as aforesaid, to  
make a fair and equitable allowance  
on said surrender or conveyance, ei-  
ther in land or in money, as may be  
agreed on between the parties: *pro-  
vided*, Said proprietors shall make  
known such intention to the said May-  
or, Board of Aldermen, and Board  
of Common Council, on or before  
the first day of August next.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*  
That the said Mayor, Board of Alder-  
men, and Board of Common Council  
be, and they are hereby, authorized  
and required to lay out and divide  
the said lands, so conveyed and ves-  
ted by virtue of this act, into lots  
with alleys, as to them shall seem  
meet and proper, and to dispose of  
and sell the same, or so much thereof  
as shall remain unexchanged as afore-  
said, and also all such lots as they  
shall receive in exchange as aforesaid  
at such times and upon such terms as  
to the said Mayor, Board of Alder-  
men, and Board of Common Coun-  
cil, shall seem meet; and to execute,  
or cause to be executed, good and  
sufficient deeds of conveyance to the  
purchasers thereof.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*  
That the proceeds arising from said  
sales shall be, and constitute a fund,  
which shall be applied by the said  
Mayor, Board of Aldermen, and  
Board of Common Council, to pay  
and extinguish any debt which has  
been, or may be, contracted, either in  
the purchase of the Washington City  
Canal, or in the completion of the  
same, and in the expenses attend-  
ing said purchase and completion, and  
shall not be applicable to any other  
object or purpose until said debts be  
extinguished.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*  
That nothing in this act contained  
shall be held or deemed, in any man-  
ner or way, to impair or injure any  
private rights or interests, or in any  
manner to affect the same beyond the  
mere transfer of the rights of the  
United States to said Mayor, Board  
of Aldermen, and Board of Common  
Council.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*,  
That the several acts passed on the  
first day of May, one thousand eight  
hundred and two; the sixteenth day  
of February, one thousand eight  
hundred and nine; the sixth day of  
May, one thousand eight hundred  
and twelve; and the twentieth day of  
May, one thousand eight hundred  
and twenty-six, in relation to the  
Washington Canal Company, shall be  
and the same are hereby, repealed,  
except as herein before provided.

A. STEPHENS,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
J. C. CALHOUN,  
Vice-President of the United States and  
President of the Senate.  
Approved, M. 31, 1832.  
ANDREW JACKSON,  
President of the United States.

ATTENTION!



SALISBURY BLUES!

YOU are hereby COMMANDED to  
appear at the Court House, on Wednes-  
day the Fourth of July next, at ten o'clock,  
A. M.  
By order of the Captain,  
GEORGE M. MURR, O. S.  
N. B. All those having muskets will please  
return them to Mr. Elijah P. Mitchell's shop.

ATTENTION!

TOWAN TROOPERS

YOU will parade in the Town of  
Salisbury, on the 4th of July  
next at 10 o'clock, equipped in the  
uniform of the company. Those who  
do not attend, equipped may not  
assured that the law will be enforced  
against them.  
By order of the Captain,  
J. OWENS, O. S.  
June 16, 1832. 3130

NOTICE.

THE exercises of the Female School in  
Salisbury, will be resumed on the first  
Monday in July. We consider it unnecessary  
to state, that in this school is taught every im-  
portant branch of Female Education, both use-  
ful and ornamental.  
A Music teacher, well qualified, has been  
employed to instruct on the Piano Forte.  
TERMS, as follows:  
Tuition, 10 Dollars pr. Session of 5 months.  
No extra charges for the Ornamental Branches,  
music excepted. 20 dollars.  
For instruction in music. 20 dollars.  
Boarding can be obtained in good houses, at  
the low rate of 6.25 per month.  
330 M. A. CALDWELL.

THE SALISBURY

MALE ACADEMY.

THE next Session will commence  
on the first Monday in July.  
The subscriber informs the public,  
that he has employed as an assistant,  
MR. JAMES W. HARRIS, who  
sustains a fair moral character, and  
has the qualifications which are requir-  
ed.  
N. B. Board (including room-  
rent, washing, fuel, lights, &c. &c.)  
can be obtained, in respectable fami-  
lies, at \$45 per Session. 4130  
ROBERT ALLISON.  
The Editor of the Columbia  
Tribune, will please give the above  
3 insertions and forward his account.  
Salisbury, June 9th 1832.

HOUSE & LOT

FOR SALE.

A Dwelling house, with every ne-  
cessary out building, on one of  
the most eligible lots in town for sale.  
For terms, apply to the subscriber.  
431 WILLIAM J. POLK

NEW, CHEAP

& DESIRABLE

SPRING & SUMMER

GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving direct  
from New York and Philadelphia, a very  
large assortment of Spring and Summer  
Goods selected with great care from the latest  
importations which they are determined to sell  
as low for cash as goods of the same quality can  
be bought in this section of the country. Per-  
sons wishing to purchase cheap and good  
Goods will please give us a call, as no pains will  
be spared in giving general satisfaction. We  
return our sincere thanks to the public for the  
liberal encouragement that we have received  
since we have been in business in this place.  
P. S. Most kinds of merchantable country  
produce will be taken in exchange for goods  
at a fair price.  
630 JOHN H. HENLY,  
ANDREW HUNT.  
Lexington, N. C. May 10, 1832.

IN PURSUANCE of an act passed

at the present session of Congress

for improving Pennsylvania Avenue,

and for other purposes, the subscriber

will receive proposals until the First

day of July next, for executing

the works provided for on said Ave-

nue, or any part thereof not less than

one-fourth, viz: The surface to be

regulated by removing the surplus

earth—the centre way then to be pa-

ved 45 feet in width with hammered

stone on the McAdam's plan, the stone

to be broken so as to pass through a

ring of two inches diameter, a layer

of three inches thickness to be spread

and well rolled, a second and third

layer of the same thickness to be put

on, and each well rolled; the side-

ways are to be covered with a coat

of best gravel nine inches thick. It

is estimated that there will be about 50

633 yards of paving, 53341 of gravel-

ling, and 3983 cubic yards of earth to

remove. The proposals will state the

price per square yard for paving and

graveling, and per cubic yard for re-

moving the earth.

The Printers of the laws of the U.

States, to the several States are re-

quested to insert this notice 4 times

and forward their accounts for pay-

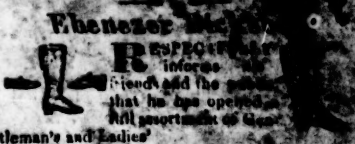
ment.

J. ELGAR,

Commissioner of Public Buildings,

Washington city, May 25, 1832.

BOOTS AND SHOES



BOOTS & SHOES

of all descriptions, which were selected

self in New York, and in Newark, New Jersey,

and which he will warrant to be of the best

quality. If any work, which he has done,

rip, it will be repaired gratis. He has

Northern Work will be repaired without

charge. His store is on four doors south of the

House, on the main Street, adjoining the

Orthodox Store, where he will keep con-

stant on hand an assortment of BOOTS and

of his own, as well as Northern manufactures.

He has made arrangements so as to receive

shoes and boots at all times, when ordered,

which will enable him to keep up a supply,

that when customers call they will not be

disappointed.

All orders from a distance, either wholesale

or retail, will be punctually attended to. He

manufactures coarse shoes for laboring hands,

and will furnish planters with any quantity

they may want, which shall be of the best

materials, and made, not by boys inexperienced

in the business, but by Journeymen. Where

five or more planters, living out of the county,

shall unite and order not less than 20 pair of

Shoes each, he will have them delivered at

the best rates. All shall be warranted to be

of the best material.

THE JOURNEMEN SHOEMAKERS

will find immediate employment by applying to

211

EBENEZER DICKSON.

Salisbury, April 16, 1832.

SCHUYLER'S

COURT OF FORTUNE.

NEW YORK, 25, May, 1832.

TO MY PATRONS IN

NORTH CAROLINA:

THE great success that has uniformly at-

tended this establishment, continues

with unabated ardor, and Schuyler's

patrons continue to reach the leaders of

the van. As ever—Indo it seems that the blind

Gods has determined that Schuyler shall be "all

the go." Within a few weeks the amount of